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# THE YOUTH'S REALM

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FOR YOUNG AND OLD

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## THE JAPANESE

Their Work in War and in Peace

A sketch full of interest to every reader of *The Youth's Realm*



THE MIKADO'S FIGHTING MEN AND THE "HUMAN HORSE" OF JAPAN.

ALL things considered, Japan is one of the most wonderful nations of today. Fifty-one years ago, when the shogun ruled the country and the Japanese were as exclusive, barbarous and unprogressive as the Chinese of today, the mailed fist of civilization knocked at the gates of the Land of the Rising Sun. The mailed fist was that of Uncle Sam, and his agent was Commodore Perry, a brother of the hero of Lake Erie. He demanded that the ports of Japan be opened to the trade of the world, and as his demand was backed by the thunder of many cannon it was granted. The Mississippi, one of Perry's ships, was the first steamship the Japanese had ever seen, but almost immediately they began the formation of a steam navy, and within seven years after Perry's visit they navigated a steamer of their own construction across the Pacific. The value of steam navigation was but one of many things the Japanese speedily learned from the foreigners they had so long excluded. The nation had slept for thousands of years, but had awakened at the boom of Perry's guns. It overthrew the shogun and made its mikado a ruler in fact instead of in name only. Its thinking men began with almost feverish intensity to absorb the learning of modern times, and in half a century they have made their island empire a first class world power.

### A Great Ruler.

This marvelous achievement was largely due to the receptive and imitative characteristics of the Japanese, to their tireless industry, to their intellectual activity and to their unquenchable thirst for knowledge. Mutsuhito, the present progressive and brainy emperor—the one hundred and twentieth of the imperial line—was only a year old when Perry's ships

made their memorable visit, but there were many able men in Japan, and they pushed the country forward so rapidly during his minority that the Japanese advance was well under way when the young emperor became old enough to take the reins of power. A constitution was adopted, an up to date western parliament was installed, and, surrounded by such men as Marquis Ito and Count Inouye, the mikado has become one of the world's truly great rulers. He has adopted the educational system of the United States; he has raised, trained and armed a modern army of 600,000 men; he has built a formidable and efficient navy; for years past he has been sending the young men of Japan to seats of learning all over the globe; he has made Japan the champion of the open door in the far east, and today he is personally directing the movements of his soldiers and sailors in the irrepressible conflict between greater Russia and greater Japan.

**"Honorable Gate."**

The word mikado means honorable gate, and through him the Japanese have entered the arena of nations and, for better or for worse, have accepted the gage of battle in a struggle that to them is titanic. The actuating spirit of the Japanese has seemed to be an insatiable appetite for knowledge. With the eagerness of children they have gratified the craving.

To gain an understanding of present conditions in Japan it is necessary to consider the fact that nine-tenths of the rulers of the empire and a great majority of even the professors in the colleges are from the old fighting class of the samurai.

**The Samurai.**

These descendants of men who for hundreds of years knew no other trade than fighting, who were trained in the sternest discipline and who gained all the strength and virtue that come from hardship, are men of the same fiber and characteristics of their ancestors. The first commandment of the samurai was, "Thou shalt not live under the same heaven nor tread the same earth as the enemy of thy lord." In ancient days "the lord" referred to was some petty feudal chief. Today the same spirit of loyalty is given to the mikado. It not only exists among the samurai, but permeates all classes.

Ask any boy his most cherished ambition, and he will answer, "To die for the mikado." With such a spirit who can wonder that the Japs make ideal soldiers?

**Unity of Thought**

The unity of national thought is shown nowhere in a more marked degree than in the growth of the determination to fight Russia. Ever since the Port Arthur incident after the Chino-Japanese war it has been the settled purpose of every subject of the mikado to help whip the great bear. As one man the nation went to work preparing for the struggle. The army was increased and trained. The navy was enlarged, and the gunners were drilled. Every ship that went to Europe was required to bring back a quantity of arms and ammunition. The peasants in the fields, the boys in the schools, the workmen in the shops, all began to talk about the time that Japan was to meet Russia. It was only about eight or nine years ago that the Muscovite stole the fruits of the Jap's victory. Never was time better spent than these intervening years in the preparation of the island empire to right the wrong. Spies dressed as coolies were sent in large numbers to Manchuria and Siberia to study the lay of the country and the characteristics of their prospective foes. Young men went to St. Petersburg and other Russian cities to size up the Slavic power and to devise how best to meet it. Every move the nation made was directed to the one end.

**Why the Jap Changed.**

The closest students of this adaptive people agree that the Jap did not take up western ways because he particularly liked them. He saw that only by taking them up could he hope to make his country a great nation, and he was determined to be a world power, the leader of the orient. Thus he gave up customs he loved for those he loathed. This was not a matter of sentiment, but of cold blooded calculation, for underneath all his apparent gayety and lightness the Jap has a scientific mind. He is more of a utilitarian than a sentimental. He saw that intellect had become the dominant factor in progress, and as he desired progress he entered the intellectual field. To keep pace with western civilization he must adopt western ideas and wear

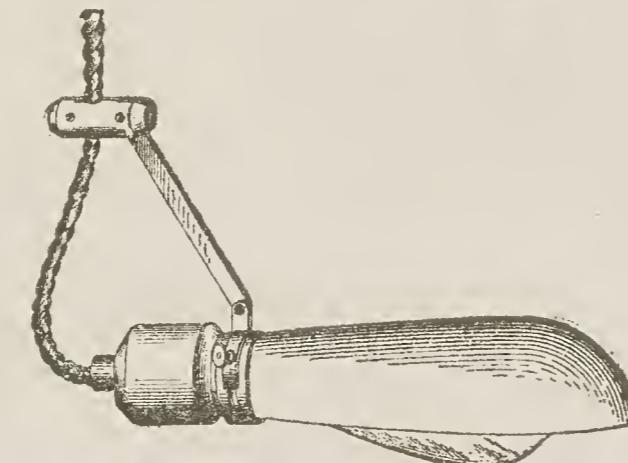
western clothes. So he sent his boys to the schools over the ocean, and he put on breeches—that is, in public. As soon as he returned to his home the breeches were thrown aside, and in a kimono he squatted at ease on the floor, as his ancestors had done for centuries. Japan is still in the transition stage between the old and the new, but so rapidly is she moving that in another generation the metamorphosis will be complete.

**Greeks of the East.**

In all the appellations that have been given the little people, such as the "Yankees of the east" and the "English of the east," it is strange that no one has ever hit upon the designation that really describes them. They are the Greeks of the east. They have the same artistic quality. In all the world there is no more lovely country than the Land of the Rising Sun, nor is this so much due to nature as to man. Everywhere the scenery has been beautified. No spot of ugliness is allowed to remain. True, the famed Greek sculpture has not come yet. For that there is plenty of time. Every other element is present, however. The home life is much the same. The religion is strikingly similar. Both are island empires and both mountainous. Now, if the parallel is made complete by the Japs whipping Russia, as the Spartans and Athenians overcame the hosts of the Persians, the little people will have gained full right to the proud title of "the Greeks of the orient."

**Convenient Support Which Increases Radius of Electric Light.**

A very convenient incandescent lamp support has recently been invented, by which the lamp globe may be adjusted to any desired angle. The lamp shade is provided at the base with a slot in



INCANDESCENT LAMP SUPPORT.

which a slide is secured. On one end of this slide an ear is formed, to which a connecting rod is pivoted. On its opposite end the connecting rod is pivoted to a clamping block which binds upon the connecting cord of the electric lamp.

By raising or lowering this block the lamp may be swung to any angle in the vertical plane. By moving the slide to various positions along the slot in the base of the lamp shade the shade may be adjusted to throw its shadow in any desired direction.

**Ancient Engines of War.**

Several catapults—ancient engines of war, such as were used at the siege of Troy and in the campaigns of Julius Caesar—have been dug up at Metz from ground where Roman legions, Germanic warriors, Gallic tribes, vandal hordes and invading Huns in turn fought great battles. These catapults are a striking object lesson in the progress made in ordnance. Projectiles used in the experiments made by the Lorraine society of Metz were hurled 990 feet. One of these pieces of artillery of the great Caesar's period would cut an insignificant figure beside the 130 ton gun on Sandy Hook, which throws a 2,400 pound sixteen inch projectile twenty-one miles, more than a hundred times as far as the catapult sends a bit of wood or stone.

**THE YOUTH'S REALM****4TH OF JULY CHATS WITH BOYS****Fireworks and other Matters**

"Day fireworks," invented by a Japanese genius, Jinto Hirayama of Yokohama, are for exhibition in daylight and are interesting novelties. In the cities of Japan an exhibition of Hirayama fireworks draws crowds like a Mexican bullfight or an English football match.

The big shells are fired several hundred feet in the air from mortars and after explosion display, amid radiating streams of thin, pearly smoke, mammoth figures of dragons, human beings, birds, animals, fish, flowers, colored floating clouds, flags, lanterns, globes and streamers, together with mimic thunderstorms, blazing suns and silvery moons. These day fireworks are easily the chief sensation of the year in pyrotechnics.

From Japan there have come also some new bombshells, two, three and four break combinations not matched as yet elsewhere. These shells on exploding present splendid floral effects—laburnum, wistaria, illacs, etc.—in splendid coloring, followed by peacock plumes, birds of paradise, harlequins, contortionists and all the infinite grotesquerie of Japanese invention.—Philadelphia North American.

American firecrackers are better than the Chinese because they are made of superior material, are wrapped much tighter and contain a finer quality of powder. But in the Flowery Land the ordinary crackers of the small and cheap sort, such as are so popular on this side of the water, are used only by poor people. For the better class of trade are manufactured "lady crackers," so called, which are small, tightly rolled and make a report equal in loudness to a cannon cracker three times the size. Nowadays a good many of these "lady crackers" are being imported into the United States, as well as "mandarin crackers," which are likewise small and tightly made. The "mandarins" are the only kind of crackers bought by Chinamen in this country.

**Manufacture of Firecrackers.**

Four-fifths of the crackers consumed in China are made by the families of those who sell them, these people, of course, receiving no wages. Of the paid work a very large proportion is done by women and children, who are paid by the piece. It is estimated that thirty women and ten men can make 100,000 crackers per day, for which work the women will receive 5 cents each and the men about 7 cents each. An apprentice is bound for four years and during that time receives only his board. At the end of that period he will receive, if he is a fairly good workman, 150 cash per day, or 7 cents in United States money. An expert at the trade receives 200 cash per day, or 10 cents gold.

**Chief Ingredients of Fireworks.**

In fireworks the chief fuel ingredients must be rich in oxygen. They are sulphur, charcoal, shellac, rosin, pitch and other materials. The chief supporters of combustion employed are saltpeter and chlorate of potash. These materials are mixed in certain proportions to produce different colors of fire. Iron or steel filings are used to make brilliant scintillation. Sometimes camphor, gum benzoin or storax is employed to muzzle offensive odors. To influence the character of the fire as to

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long or short explosions sand, sulphate of potash and calomel are used.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

A patriotic luncheon or a patriotic meal of some kind is decidedly the thing for the Fourth of July. It is not so very difficult to get up such an affair either, only, of course, it requires a little thought and planning.

The table itself may be trimmed in any desired fashion with red, white and blue ribbon. Between each plate there may be laid two tiny flags, crossed. If you have cards at each place bearing the names of the guests, they may show on one corner a miniature painting or pen and ink sketch of a cannon; on another perhaps some fire-crackers in the very act of exploding. If you cannot command the services of some amateur artist, the cards may be simply decorated with tiny bows of ribbon or with a shield made of crepe paper in the national colors.

The piece de resistance in the way of decoration, if you can manage it, would be a ball made of small flags. You can use a ball of wire mesh or an ordinary gum ball pierced all over with a piece of hot steel—anything globular in which the flags may be stuck. Stick them in closely and at regular intervals, and the effect will be very pretty.

Suspend the flag ball when completed directly over the center of the table and fasten to it streamers of red, white and blue ribbon, attaching the other ends of each to the tablecloth opposite each plate.

Paper napkins combining the national colors are easily obtainable. So much for decoration. Refreshments cannot be prescribed, but they may be as elaborate or as simple as suits the mood of the housekeeper and that of the weather—the simpler the better, in our opinion, and we would also recommend cold viands.

Instead of slicing the bread cut it in thin sticks and tie in little bundles with ribbon. Decorate the ham sandwiches similarly. Have cold sliced beets and cut each slice star shape. Ice cream may be appropriately molded to represent the American eagle, etc. If you serve it in more homely fashion with a dipper, stick a tiny flag in each plate. With a brush dipped in chocolate you can trace on the iced surface of the cake the date 1776, with any other emblematic device your skill may be equal to.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Lafayette's arrival in America was the signal for one prolonged, brilliant Fourth of July celebration. The pupils of the institutions throughout the country were prominent participants in the festivities in his honor.

A little Maryland girl who, after much drilling, had mastered a poem with which to greet him, beginning,

Welcome, welcome, Lafayette,  
Thee we never can forget,  
was not permitted to get beyond the second line of her recitation, the baby lips being sealed at this point by an effusive kiss from the enthusiastic Frenchman.

Of the complaisance which characterized him during his progress through the state an old lady, who died not long ago, gave the following illustration:

"Locks of hair instead of autographs were then fashionable as souvenirs, and as we passed in review before him a little girl at my side ventured timidly to say, 'General Lafayette, will you please give me a piece of your hair?' In an instant the red wig was in his hand, but the terrified suppliant, to whom he would have presented it, thankful to escape with her own scalp, had disappeared in the crowd."

The hero's personal appearance was never even in his palmiest days, his

strongest point, and with the added pounds which had come with years, the limp from the wound received during the battle of the Brandywine and, above all, the disfiguring red wig, he was scarcely a model of manly beauty.—Philadelphia Press.

#### How to Make a Fire Balloon.

To make a fire balloon cut eight pieces of tissue paper of the same dimensions. Paste the edges together carefully and put a fine wire around the lower edge, with another piece across from side to side to hold a small sponge soaked in alcohol. Before inflating it press it flat, to let out all the air, then light the spirit. The rarefied air from this will fill it and cause it to ascend with great rapidity. As soon as the spirit has burned out the balloon will catch fire and burn up.—New York Tribune.

JULY 4, 1187, the great Sultan Saladin, hero of Moslem romances, in a bloody battle defeated the crusaders at Tiberias, in the Holy Land. This victory led to the capture of Jerusalem and the third crusade.

July 4, 1591, the oppressive laws by which the Huguenots or Protestants were being persecuted were revoked by an edict of Henry IV. of France.

July 4, 1594, Nova Zembla was discovered.

July 4, 1648, occurred an Indian massacre, the Huron village of St. Joseph being entirely wiped out by a band of savage Mohawks. This was a Catholic mission, and Father Daniel stood to the last, dipping his handkerchief in water and sprinkling the crowd of suppliants that begged for baptism before death.

July 4, 1653, was the meeting of "Cromwell's parliament," that made Cromwell lord protector of England.

July 4, 1776, Declaration of Independence, the beginning of the United States as a nation.

July 4, 1778, the surprise of Kaskaskia. During the Revolutionary war, an American officer, Colonel Clarke, by a stratagem surprised this important Illinois town, together with Fort Gage, on the opposite side of the river, and captured both.

July 4, 1793, John Quincy Adams made his first great speech. He was a famous man from that day.

July 4, 1804, Nathaniel Hawthorne was born.

July 4, 1817, work was commenced on the Erie canal.

July 4, 1826, on the semicentenary of Independence day, two of the original signers died. They were Thomas Jefferson and John Adams, each an ex-president. On the same day Stephen Foster was born. He was the author of many popular songs, including "Old Uncle Ned" and "Suwanee River."

July 4, 1828, the cornerstone of the Baltimore and Ohio, the first railroad in America, was laid by Charles Carroll, the only surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence.

July 4, 1831, James Monroe died, the third ex-president whose death came upon this day.

July 4, 1846, during the Mexican war, the Americans at Sonoma, Cal., raised the flag of revolution. General Fremont in command, the first place on the Pacific coast to declare for the Americans.

July 4, 1848, with impressive ceremonies, the cornerstone of the Washington monument was laid at the national capital.

July 4, 1850, while resting under the shade of this monument, President Taylor was stricken with fatal illness, dying on the 9th.

July 4, 1863, the Confederate General Holmes was defeated before Helena, Ark. Pemberton also surrendered Vicksburg to Grant. As the battle of

Gettysburg had been won but the day before, this is held to be the turning point of the civil war.

July 4, 1866, a carelessly thrown fire-cracker caused a \$10,000,000 fire in Portland, Me.

July 4, 1870, the provisional government of Spain elected a Prince Hohenzollern to the throne, which gave such offense to France that the Franco-Prussian war was declared the same month.

July 4, 1874, the \$6,000,000 Eads bridge of St. Louis was opened for travel.

July 4, 1880, the French government officially presented our government with the Bartholdi statue of Liberty Enlightening the World.

July 4, 1894, after a bloodless revolution, the short lived Hawaiian republic was proclaimed.

July 4, 1898, was the "Fourth of Rejoicing." Admiral Cervera's fleet was destroyed the day before, and all knew the Spanish war was really at an end.—Leslie's Weekly.

## THE FOURTH IN AFRICA

THE Fourth of July found the American viaduct builders within seventy-five miles of Victoria Nyanza, the work about half-way to completion, and eleven finished viaducts behind them. The railway had been pushed ahead as a construction track without waiting for the remaining viaducts, and Port Florence was connected with the coast, a fact which was laughed at as a prediction when made by Henry M. Stanley years ago. By way of celebrating the Fourth the American Bridge company ran an excursion to Victoria Nyanza. The men realized the startling novelty of the pilgrimage and hailed it as a good yarn to carry home. Port Florence was not a metropolis, but a Fourth of July could not be commonplace which included dancing with native belles and hunting hippopotami on the edge of Victoria Nyanza.

The railroad terminus was a center of corrugated iron huts and tents, in which dwelt a few English and Ger-



HE EMPTIED HIS RIFLE SKYWARD.

man traders and the railway staff. It could be scarcely called more than a

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terminal site. The railway brought up cotton and other merchandise in native demand and took to the coast ivory, skins and coffee from this distributing and collecting center of the lake trade. Port Florence was not sufficiently organized to support an American Fourth of July without serious strain. The terminus was violently agitated before sunset, but no more so than the party of bridgemen who took to boats in chase of the hippopotami. The great brutes swarmed close by the port, and the hunters found themselves surrounded by nearly a dozen of the "hippos." One of the party was so shaken in mind that he emptied his rifle skyward and then demanded to be set ashore with all possible speed.—A. B. Lueder in *World's Work*.

**SCARED**

[Original.]

Back in the sixties a man stood before a wholesale grocery house in St. Joseph, Mo., superintending the loading of some wagons. A boy of fourteen stepped up to him and asked:

"Are you Mr. Brant that's going to take the train to Denver?"

"I am."

"I want to go with you. You see, my mother she took my father out two years ago, when I was a little chap, and she left me with my aunt. Father he's dead now, and I got to go out and take care of mother."

"What's your name, sonny?" he asked kindly.

"Tom Hodge."

"Tom Hodge. I knew Tom Hodge of Denver well. So you're his boy. Well, I reckon I can take you along."

At that time there were still roving bands of Indians on the plains, though they had become far less to be dreaded than formerly. The outfit was under the protection of the wagoners, who were all armed with rifles. John Brant, owner, was the leader, but the management of the train was left to a man of the name of Conover, who looked after the horses, the harness and the condition of the wagons. Conover was very proud of having been born in an almshouse and not having had a year's schooling in his life. He had attended a dance in St. Joseph with his trousers tucked in his boots to shame one or two men in dress suits. He disliked Tommy Hodge because he was a refined little fellow, having been well brought up. Tommy washed his face and hands occasionally, a process that Conover regarded very effeminate, especially while on the plains. The consequence was that the wagon master was disposed to make a butt of the boy.

One evening after a dusty day's travel Tommy said he would go to a creek where he had noticed a good swimming place and take a bath. When he had gone Conover remarked to the men who were taking care of the stock: "I'm going to scare that boy out of a year's growth. He's a pestiferous little cuss and needs taking down."

Without delay he followed Tommy, taking care to keep at a sufficient distance. Of course no one would leave the train without a rifle, and both the boy and the man carried one. Tommy on reaching the creek laid down his **weapon**, threw off his clothes and

plunged into the water. Conover's plan was to put himself beyond the boy, then send him running to camp stark naked. After taking his position the wagon master raised an Indian whoop.

The twilight was deepening into darkness, and he could not see distinctly, so he listened. The floundering in the water ceased. Conover strained his eyes, expecting to see the boy's white body shooting through the gloom. He saw nothing but the boundless plain lying like a dark ocean about him. He began to feel that sensation of loneliness which comes to one alone in a vast expanse, and loneliness is akin to fear.

Suddenly his blood ran cold at the sound of a real whoop, not the whoop of a white man, but the blood curdling yell of an Indian. He started to run for camp, and as he did so an Indian, doubtless in advance of his people, rose up near him. The savage was armed only with a tomahawk, which he brandished, and Conover expected to see it fly from his hands and cleave his skull. He was so paralyzed with fear that he dropped his rifle and was completely defenseless. Then he turned and made a dash for camp.

Running like the wind, he was passing the place where Tommy Hodge had gone in to bathe when close behind him the pursuing Indian gave a triumphant yell. Conover knew that the savage had got within distance to hurl his tomahawk effectively. He was expecting every moment to be laid low by a blow when he heard a shot. He fully believed that he had been pierced by a bullet. Indeed so powerful was his imagination that he fell and lay partly stupefied.

When the party at the wagons heard Conover's whoop, they suspected that it was he, attempting to frighten the boy, but when they heard the Indian's whoop they knew at once the danger threatening both Conover and Tommy Hodge. Mr. Brant ordered the wagons into corral, with the animals in the center, and at the head of a detachment of his men went out to the assistance of those in peril. Hearing nothing after the one shot that had been fired, they gave up their companions as lost, but pushed on. Finally they came to Conover, lying with his face to the ground. They turned him over and were examining him when they heard a voice from the creek:

"Hello! Are you our men?"

"What in the name of—"

"I'm Dodge. Is he hurt?"

"Can't find that he is."

An Indian was chasing him. Soon as I heard the whoop I got my rifle and brought it down here out o' sight. I saw the Indian chasing Conover and plunked him. You'll find the redskin farther on."

Sure enough, not a dozen steps beyond where they stood was the dead body of an Indian.

Conover revived and with Tommy Hodge was taken back to camp. He was from that time not only the laughing stock of the party, but held in supreme contempt.

Tommy Hodge made several trips with Mr. Brant after that, till the Union Pacific railroad, being completed, took the place of teaming. He became the sole support of his mother and is now one of the principal merchants of the great west.

**ALBERT MAYNE MURRAY.**

**The Fourth In London.**

In London patriotic Americans keep open house on Independence day, giving breakfasts or dinners to the members of the American embassy and going in a body to Westminster abbey to hang wreaths on the busts of American poets, Longfellow and Lowell being thus distinguished.

**25 VARIETIES  
Old CIVIL WAR REVENUES 17c**

**65 VARIETIES OLD CIVIL WAR REVENUES, . . . . . \$1.00**

**1 want AGENTS AT 50 PER CENT. COMMISSION**

**MY PRICE LIST IS FREE**

**FRED G. JONES  
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100 Stamps post paid 8c. 1 lb. stamps 48c  
Stamps on approval 50% discount. References required. **MOISANT BLAIR & CO.**  
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**SEND 10c for sample Packet No. 2**  
18 diff. stamps, all in good condition, catalogued at 40c. **M. TAUSIG**  
20 E. 111th St., New York City, N. Y.

**STAMP ALBUM**

100 different stamps, 1000 hinges, 1 perforation gauge, all for 12c. FREE 2 Guatemala Jubilee, bands, catalogue value 30c, for names of 2 collectors and 2c postage.

20 Russia all diff. 10c 24 Japan all diff. 20c  
30 Sweden stamps all diff. 10  
Pocket Stock Book for duplicates, holds 150 stamps, only 12c

**WHOLESALE WHOLESALE**

50 blank approval sheets 10c 100 19c  
50 app. sheet return blanks 10c 100 20c  
10 blank approval books 15c 100 90c  
10 sets Costa Rica 1892, 1-20c, cat. 14c, 25c  
100 \$1 and \$2 gray and black revenues 15c  
100 \$1 and \$2 green " " 50c  
10 \$1 red revenues 10c 100 50c  
Lists Free. Ask for 1/2 and 1c lists

**TOLEDO STAMP CO., Toledo, O.****SUMMER BARGAINS.**

We have just made up a series of 30 prize packets called *The American Eagle Series*. Each pkt contains 20 good adhesive postage stamps of various countries, no 2 alike. The specimens in each pkt will cat. from 50c upward. Prizes abound, but the 2 STAR pkts contain stps worth \$1.50 and \$1.25 respectively. Price 25c each. **Lakewood Stp Co., Bay Head, N.J.**

**DON'T FORGET to read my advertisements each month, as you will lose lots of chances to buy stamps away below catalogue, if you do.**

Korea 50 poin 15c. Korea 25 poin 10  
These two and 4 Japanese for 25  
Str. Settlements 4c on 5c blue 31

**These are fine stamps, and at 1/2 catalogue lots of others just as good.**

**Don't forget my big APPROVAL DEPT.**  
**Jackson DuBois, 384 Pleasant Av., N.Y. City**

**A \$5,000 COLLECTION**

Having purchased a collection of 12,000 stamps which catalogue over \$5,000.00, we are now selling it out at one-third to one-quarter catalogue

**STAMP & COIN EXCHANGE,  
212 Broadway, New York City**

1 Album holds 480 stamps, 1000 Fault-ALL less Hinges, 10 Cuban stamps, fine, 3 FOR U. S. Army War stamps. Address—14c. A. P. NIETT & SON :: Toledo :: Ohio

**FREE.** With every 25c order a U. S. rev cat. 25c; one cat. 50c with every 50c order, etc. Uncut Civil War Revs. 2c cert. orange 12c; \$1 manifest 19c; \$1 probate 40c; \$5 probate or \$5 mort. 30c; 25 va 17c. 65 va \$1. Agts. 60 to 66<sup>2</sup> p.c. F. B. Kirby, 227 Arnold St., New Bedford, Mass.

**Don't Forget These**

U. S. 1903, 13c 2 | \$2 Conveyance 4  
— 15c 2 | \$3 Charter Party 7  
— 50c 6 | 3.50 Inland Exchange 45  
1895 1.00 19 | 3.00 blue and black 55  
25 varieties Civil War Revenues, a fine lot 17  
145 var., all for'n 05 | 300 var. all for'n 35  
150 " " 10 500 " " 1.10  
200 " " 20 | 1000 " " 3.50

Free, a stamp cat. 20c to all sending for our large 1c list over 1000 varieties of bargains. **Economist Stp Co., 79 Nassau St., N. Y. City**

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20 East 111th Street, NEW YORK CITY

**\$25,000 to Be Given Away in 500 PRIZES.** Conditions very easy. Send 5c for a sample of our magazine and complete information. **ANYBODY'S MAGAZINE**  
Department 36 Peekskill, N. Y.

**A BIG OFFER****A Free Offer of  
25 CENTS**

Is equivalent to the following proposition which we make you to-day. If you will send us the name and address of any reliable newsdealer in your town or neighborhood we will allow you for your trouble 25c towards a 35c yearly subscription to the REALM. That is, if you will send us the name and one dime, or 10 in unused stamps, we will send you, without any premiums, this paper for a whole year. Such an offer as this is not likely to last long, and as soon as this advertisement is withdrawn the offer will remain good no longer. Present subscribers may extend their subscriptions by remitting at once. Non-subscribers should embrace this opportunity to secure the REALM a whole year for only 10c, thus saving 25c by subscribing at once. Names of newsdealers in Boston and vicinity will not be accepted upon these terms. Send other names at once to **A. BULLARD & COMPANY** 446 Tremont St., BOSTON, MASS.

**PRICE MARKERS for**

pricing approval sheets and all other goods. Size type like this: **4** with figs from 0 to 9, \$, and c., bottle ink and pad. Any large number printed by joining the stamps. Each stamp singly would cost 5c. Per box 20c, or free with one subscription to REALM and 5c extra. **REALM, Sta. A, Boston, Mass.**

**STAMP DICTIONARY**

And big Catalog of thousands of bargains, sent any collector **FREE** for the asking. Write to-day

Also, an ALBUM containing some Foreign Stamps **FREE** to every new Stamp Agent. Fifty per cent. commission and Purchase Tickets besides. A new plan worth investigating at once. Large variety of stamps to select from.

**PACKETS etc.** 75 all diff., Egypt etc., 15c, 125 all diff., 28c, 25 diff. Brit. Cols., N. Bruns'k etc., 20c, 30 diff. U. S. 25c, 105 foreign, some duplicates, Constantinople &c., 10c, 500 mixed for sheets, fine, \$1.00. 500 U. S., allosoolite, 30c, 1000 foreign, 25c, 50 rare Mex. revs., \$1. 20 Civil War revs. 45c, \*10 Cuba 12c, \*10 Pto. Rico, 14c, 11 Austria '91, 150k, 10c, \*4 Pto. Rico postals, 10c. Clinax illust. album, holding nearly 2500 stps, 25c. Better one, 35c. A good album, 18c. One for U. S. only, 25c. International album \$1.50; full cloth, 2.50. Complete guide, "How to Collect Stamps," illustrated,

15c. Scott's catalogue, 58c. 150 Foreign Money Tables, 8c. Prices we pay for foreign stamps, illst, 8c. Prices we pay for nearly 275 U. S., 5c. Prices we pay for U. S. coins, 8c. 12 Approval books ruled to hold 40 stamps, 10c. To hold 80, 15c doz. To hold 160, 200 doz. 40 Midget approval sheets to hold 10 to 10 stps, 10c. 25 Blank sheets to hold 25 stps, 10c. 12 sheets to hold 60 stps, 10c. By 1000 hinges already bent for use; something new; 10c. Gum paper 4c sheet. Perforation gauge with millimeter scale, 5c. Watermark revealer, 5c. Pocket microscope, 17c; with compass for packets of stamps, 7c; 100, 2c, 25 better envelopes, 8c; 100, 20c, 25 printed envelopes for coin collectors, 10c. Dealer's stock of stamps, albums, etc., \$1.15; better, \$2.65.

Buy of the publishers & importers and save money.

**A. BULLARD & COMPANY**  
446 Tremont Street, BOSTON, MASS.

**BOYS AND GIRLS**

WANTED everywhere to act as agents for the Realm, 50 per cent. commission.

Send 8c for outfit and we will give you free besides, one package containing: 100 foreign stamps, Jamaica etc., 1 set 8 Japanese stamps, 1 pocket stamp album, 4 blank approval sheets, 1 sample best gum paper, 1 perforation gauge, 1 millimeter scale, 1 set 8 obsolete U. S. stamps and revs., and our bargain lists. Write at once before we withdraw this big offer.

**A. BULLARD & COMPANY**  
446 Tremont Street, BOSTON, MASS.

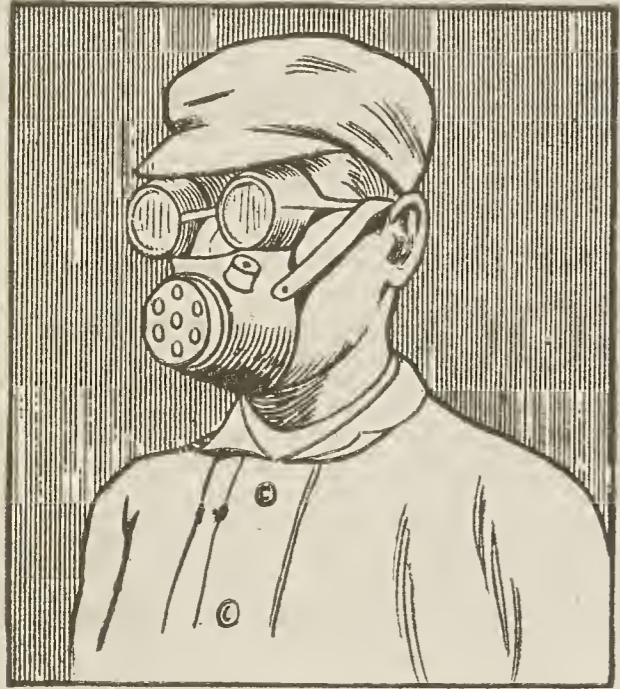


**Hospital In Port Arthur, Ont., Where Wheat Is Carefully Nursed.**

Most of us are familiar with hospitals and retreats where life and health may be restored to human beings and animals, but a new and interesting phase is a sanitarium for grain.

Plants and flowers are subject to disease, and as the loss of crops throughout the United States alone has been estimated at some \$18,000,000 it becomes imperative that an effort should be made to save the diseased grain. Very often farmers lose the whole crop because of being compelled to harvest in wet weather.

To the new hospital, which is located at Port Arthur, Ont., the farmers may



NURSE IN WHEAT HOSPITAL.

send their grain to be treated and carefully nursed. After passing out of the care of the experts the grain is said to be cleaner and more wholesome than wheat which has not been subjected to this process. Convalescent wheat has been stored away and kept in perfect health for several years.

When the wheat, ill unto death, arrives, a nurse places it in a bath of pure water, where it is brushed and scoured in machines made for the purpose until the grains are highly polished and in good shape for the mill. It is then placed upon a bed made of screening and subjected to a jolting process, first of hot and then of cold air, until it is perfectly dry.

Again the grain is subjected to another cleaning process, after which it is ready to be returned to the owner, with the guarantee that it is thoroughly cured. Strange to say, when it is weighed it seems to have lost nothing, and, being all grain and no chaff, it weighs three or four pounds heavier to the bushel.

The important announcement that the Southern Pacific railroad will equip its entire system with oil barge locomotives is made by J. B. Treadwell of San Francisco, who has charge of the oil business of the Southern Pacific. Mr. Treadwell says that the Southern Pacific has found oil a thoroughly satisfactory fuel and far cheaper than coal. Until pumping became necessary one of the company's wells in Texas produced oil at a cent a barrel, four barrels equaling one ton of coal. The output of California and Texas is insufficient to supply the entire system with oil, but as the development continues the supply should become big enough for both the Southern Pacific and the Santa Fe, which is also using oil largely.

In a French scientific review it is stated that a Russian engineer has discovered a process by which the fiber of flax and hemp can be transformed into a substance similar to cotton by being treated with the residuum of naphtha. This causes the fiber to decompose and to acquire the appearance and qualities of cotton. This substance can then be worked with cotton spinning ma-

chinery, and the manufactured article has all the qualities of cotton tissues. No preparation of the flax is necessary. The plant can be used just as it is pulled out of the ground.

**New Flying Machine Principle.**

The patent office has granted to Isaac I. Morris of Mellette, S. D., a patent on a machine for navigating the air, which combines the balloon supported frame and screw propeller with the aeroplane principle and rotary kite sails. It also has wheels to carry the structure when on the ground. The aeroplane wings and rotary kite sails work in opposition, the former being expected to hold for a moment the buoyancy that is gained by the latter.

Owing to changes to be made in the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at Brown's Station, Pa., it became necessary to either move or destroy the house shown in the accompanying illustration. The house had been in the family to which it now belongs for many years, and sentiment forbade its destruction. Fortunately the owner had as much money as sentiment, and he decided to move it to the verge of the cliff, 160 feet above its former site, where it would command a fine view of the Monongahela river and the surrounding country.

The difficulty of the task will be understood, says the Scientific American, when it is stated that the building measures 85 by 40 feet and weighs about 800 tons. The first operation was to insert eight large timbers, measuring 12 by 16 inches and



HOUSE MOVING EXTRAORDINARY.

85 feet in length, beneath the building, while between these and the structure were laid about 200 seven inch steel needle beams. While this was going on the face of the cliff was stepped out into four benches of about a thirty foot lift each. The building was then raised a little at a time by hand jacks and the eight walls of timber crib work built up beneath it. The blocking was all carefully sized to 6 by 8 inches. The crib work was stiffened in both directions by means of 8 by 8 inch walling pieces, and it was swayed braced by half inch chains, with turnbuckles.

When the house had been lifted thirty feet it was drawn on to the first bench by means of two winches on the top of the cliff, each driven by two horses, a two inch line with four part blocks being used. Another lift of thirty feet was then made to the next bench, and the various operations were repeated until the house was landed on its new site, 200 feet back from the old site and 160 feet above it.

As may well be imagined, a vast amount of timber was required for this work, amounting in all to 20,000 carefully sized sticks, which required twenty cars to transport them. The actual cost of this house moving is not given out, but it is well understood that it considerably exceeds the original cost of the house itself.

**STAMPS**

100 Java, Cuba, old U.S. Local, etc., unusual value, and also a stamp dictionary & big illustrated list of 1000 bargains, all the above post paid for 2c

Only one lot to each. Stamps in an album free to agents, 50 p.c. com. and prizes. **A. BULLARD & CO.**, Philatelic Dept., 446 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

**RARE MINERAL COLLECTION.**

With labels and lists. Packed in mailing boxes.

**LITTLE GIANT COLLECTION NO. 1** Contains 20 rare specimens from various parts of the world, including Rose Quartz, Feldspar, Garnet, Onyx, Obsidian, Alabaster, etc. Price 20 cts. Or free with *Realm* 1 year for 35c and 3c extra to help pay postage.

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**SHELLS** From the West Indies. Beautiful assortment, per box, only 20 cents, or free with *Realm* 1 yr., for 35 cents and 3 cents extra to help pay postage.

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**Coins: U. S. and Foreign Coins** on Approval against first-class commercial references. Five beautiful Indian bird points, 35c. 100 choice postage stamps, an old Liberty cent and price list all for a dime. **Wm. P. ARNOLD,** Peacedale, R. I.

**SEND 10c** to the undersigned and you will receive for 3 months the oldest, largest, and best collectors, monthly for all kinds of Hobbies: Natural History and American Historical Discoveries; Coins, Stamps, Curios, Relics, Photography, Minerals, Sciences, Illustrated Souvenir post cards, Rarities, and New Finds for all Kinds of Collectors.

**The Philatelic West and Camera News** Superior, Nebraska, U. S. A.

50c entitles you to a year's subscription and a free 15-word exchange notice in the largest exchange department extant. This illustrated 100-page monthly was established in 1895 and has the largest circulation of any collectors' monthly in the world. Rates 1c per word. Send 5c for membership card to Amer. Camera Souvenir Club Exchange

**L. T. BRODSTONE, Publisher** Superior, Nebraska, U. S. A.

**Two Thousand Words a Minute.**

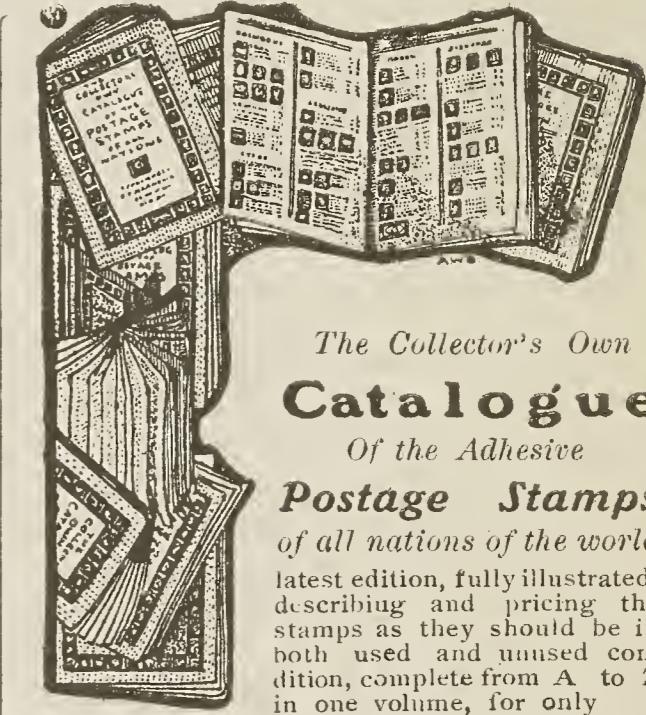
Wilhelm von Siemens of the Siemens-Halske company recently exhibited before an audience of German postal and telegraph experts a new telegraphic apparatus on which he and Dr. Franke, Dr. Thomas and Dr. Ehrhardt have been working for several years. Perforated paper ribbon is used in the apparatus, and the experiments show that the instrument sends 2,000 words per minute for long distances. The message is received on a strip of sensitized paper which emerges with the letters fully developed.

**Indian Medical Secrets.**

Dr. J. W. Blankenship, botanist of the Montana experiment station, is making a collection of herbs used by Indians for medical purposes. He has unearthed the Indian formula of bread making from sunflower seeds and has identified the wild tobacco which they used to grow. The collection will be exhibited at St. Louis.

**The Moon's Velocity.**

The moon moves with a mean velocity of 3,350 feet per second—a little faster than the highest speed yet given to a cannon ball.

**Catalogue**

Of the Adhesive Postage Stamps of all nations of the world

latest edition, fully illustrated, describing and pricing the stamps as they should be in both used and unused condition, complete from A to Z in one volume, for only

**10 Cents, Post Free!**

Twelve months were consumed in preparing the copy, setting the type and making the plates for this wonderful book. No expense has been spared. The leading catalogues of the world have been consulted and thousands of stamps examined in order that the prices given shall be consistent throughout and reflect the actual state of the market. Fictitious values placed on stamps of minor variety have been overlooked and an attempt made where possible to give the best average price for the average specimen of each distinct issue. The illustrations are profuse and the system of classification the simplest and best that could possibly be devised, so that even the youngest collector will no longer have the least difficulty in looking up the stamps in his collection. This book is a necessity to everyone who collects stamps and we have made the price 10c in order that every collector may own a copy. Before we innovated the popular, low-priced edition, no complete catalogue could be purchased for less than five times the cost of this.

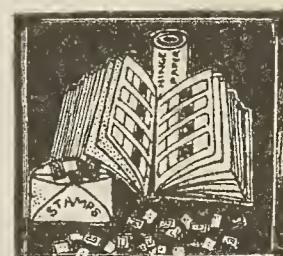
Invest 10 cents in this book and you will save, when buying or selling stamps, many times its value the first week you own the book. Book No. 21. Order by number. Published by

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446 Tremont St., Boston, Massachusetts

**STAMP COLLECTIONS GIVEN AWAY.**

**THIS** big outfit consists of one **WORLD** stamp album, latest edition, fully illustrated with cuts of the various postage stamps of the world, and provided with spaces for a large collection of 2,300 varieties; one sheet of best hinge paper for mounting stamps; one packet of **100** stamps, cataloguing about \$1.50, and including: Shanghai, Jamaica (Jubilee, etc.) Bogota, a U. S. worth 2c, Argentine, Cuba 5c, unused, of 1875, '79, '80, Mexico, Servia, and others; and our illustrated lists of stamp and premium values. This collection will give you a good start, and what duplicates you find can be exchanged with the boys for other stamps. This great collection free, as a premium, if you will send only 35c for a year's subscription to this paper. You never before heard of an offer equal to this one, made simply to add 10,000 or more names to our subscription list. Collection not sold without subscription.

**REALM, Sta. A, Boston, Mass.**



Mention the *REALM* when answering ads.

**FINE LOT OF POSTAL CARDS**

**T**hey probably have more unused Foreign Postal Cards than any other dealer in the world. Nearly 500,000, more than two truck loads.

Prices are way down. Fine set of 20 varieties of Dominican Republic cards, including double cards, post paid for 50c. 10 var. Honduras cards 25c. 10 Nicaragua cards 25c. 10 San Salvador cards 25c. All prepaid. Fine collection of 100 varieties foreign cards, all unused \$2.60. Send for lists wholesale or retail. The new catalogue out soon. Sent post paid for 58c and an entire sheet of 100 Cuban revenues free with order.

**J. E. HANDSHAW,**  
Smithtown Branch ..... N. Y.



# The STAMP REALM

A REGULAR MONTHLY SUPPLEMENT, CONTAINING THE LATEST STAMP NEWS OF THE WORLD



## NEWS AND COMMENT.

**CORRESPONDENT** predicts the ultimate end of the new is sue through the introduction of a penny-in-the-slot automatic stamping machine like one now used outside a certain post office in New Zealand. When a coin is inserted in this machine the letter is franked as it passes down the sluiceway, doing away with postage stamps altogether. It is barely possible that in time such a device will be used to some extent all over the world, but we expect to see a great many new and unnecessary issues before the change takes place. Then we shall notice that instead of new issues, every shade and variety of cancellation made on the stamping machine will be collected, just as the new issues of stamps formerly were. But it will never come to this pass while there are stamp collectors in the world, and mark you this, so long as there is a demand for new issues, and the cash is ready, there will be plenty of new stamps to tempt the pocket book.

August 15th will be a special day set apart for collectors at the St. Louis World's Fair.

Every year we hear the dealer complain less of the "dull summer season." Many collectors, in fact, spend more time on their stamps during the vacation period than at any other season of the year. With a new issue of U. S. stamps to be collected, a fine stamp exhibit at the World's Fair and the convention season approaching, things look lively enough for collectors the coming weeks.

At a recent London Auction sale \$2,000.00 was paid for a 4p Western Australian stamp of the first issue with inverted center, of which only eight specimens are known to exist.

A conservative estimate places the total number of collectors in America at the present time at 200,000.

Denmark is to have a new set of stamps containing a portrait of King Christian IX., who ascended the throne in 1863, but whose likeness never appeared on any stamps of Denmark heretofore.

Philatelic literature collectors are on the increase. An international directory of such collectors has just been published in Europe.

A party advertises a reward for two Confed. locals lost 5 years ago.

[Editor's Note: While we do not expect collectors to make catalogues at home, we thought an article of this kind would be interesting in connection with this series on "How to Make Things."]

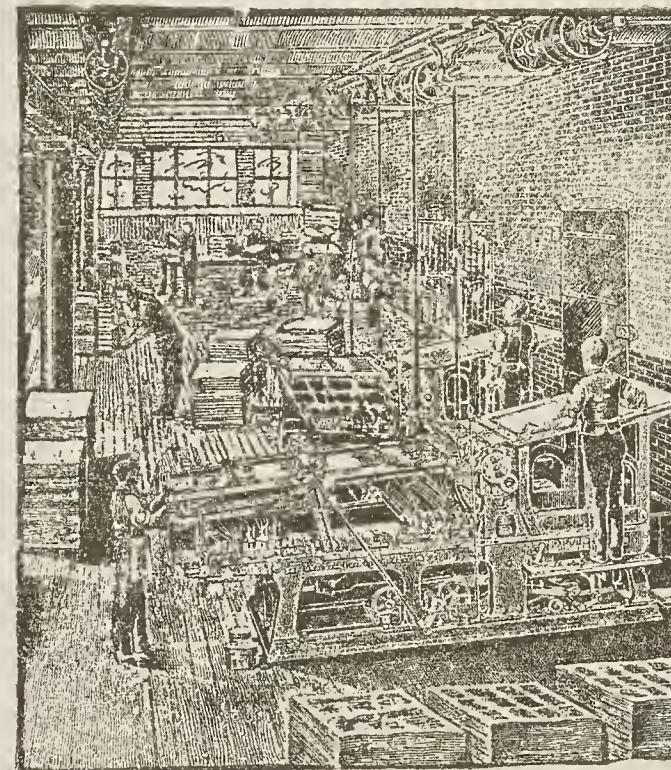
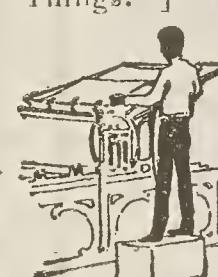
**W**HEN the publishers of the Collector's Own Catalogue conceived the idea of an illustrated priced catalogue of the stamps of all nations, which should retail for ten cents per copy, they were not sure that such a book would meet with the approval of both collectors and dealers. In the fall of 1903 the first catalogue was published as an experiment. Its reception by philatelists generally was far beyond the most sanguine expectations of its publishers.

A catalogue to the average collector is as necessary as a dictionary to the literary man. The catalogue is good only for a season, however, while a good dictionary will last for years. Hence the necessity of a catalogue which could be sold at a popular price—one which collectors could afford to buy as often as it was revised. The ten cent catalogue met this demand as soon as its first edition appeared. It took about one ton of white paper for the first printing. It was supposed that this would be sufficient for the entire first edition, and that the catalogues would last about one year. In two weeks or less time there were not one thousand books which had not been sold either in wholesale or retail lots, and extra runs had to be put on the presses at once. Judging from its circulation, this catalogue is the most popular one in use, and it is safe to say that more copies of it have been sold in the past year than of all the other catalogues, both foreign and American, put together.

The work of getting up a small catalogue is by no means a small undertaking. Larger catalogues in different languages have to be examined and prices compared, also retail and wholesale price lists of leading European and American dealers. Chronicles of all new issues must be read over and all necessary material selected for the publication. Collections of stamps must be examined, especially for the new issues, and in fact no pains spared to make the copy clear and complete before sending it to the compositor.

The work of setting the type is carefully done in the composition room and electrotype plates are then made from the type forms. This is done by taking an impression of the type matter in wax, powdering the wax with black lead and causing a deposit of copper to settle on the mould while the same is suspended in a tank of vitriol water through which a powerful current of electricity passes. The thin shell or crust of copper left on the wax, having been brought there from the positive pole of the battery, is then removed from the bath, backed with lead and trimmed ready for the press.

The plates are arranged at equal distances from one another on the bed of the press, so that when the sheet is printed and folded the pages will be in the right order. Then the great presses begin to grind out the sheets of printed paper, and this is kept up for several days until thousands of copies have been printed, ready for the bindery. Sixteen pages are usually printed at once, then sixteen different pages printed on the opposite side of the sheet, and so on until the book is finished. Each sheet is then folded on another machine and the various sections of the book, called signatures, are assembled together to complete the catalogue which now only needs to be stitched on a kind of sewing machine which uses thin wire in place of thread. This is the way the ten cent catalogue is made.



PRINTING THE TEN CENT CATALOGUE.

We are giving away  
**500 GAMES,  
500 TRICKS,  
500 PUZZLES,  
500 STORIES,  
RECIPE MANUAL  
ETC., ETC., FREE**  
TO EACH PERSON. Not one game or one trick to each person, but an assortment of the above making  
**500 for each person**

and including—ILLUMINATED GAMES, such as Dominoes, Chess, Nine Men Morris, Fox and Geese, etc.; Startling TRICKS of Sleight of Hand for stage and parlor entertainment; chapter of Conundrums, the best you have ever seen; PUZZLES, with correct answers; STORIES for long evenings; Recipe Manual of trade secrets, telling how to make such articles as colored inks, glue, baking powder, bluing, paint, tooth powder, candy, etc., etc. One of these recipes originally sold for \$100.00. You have an opportunity to get rich making and selling the articles described here. Also some choice cooking recipes and hundreds of other useful and entertaining devices, including the magic age card; how to memorize dates and numbers by a wonderful discovery invaluable to teachers and scholars; deaf and dumb alphabet; some good experiments; etc., etc. Just think of it,

**500 OF THE ABOVE FREE TO**

**500 EACH PERSON**  
who sends only ten cents for a 3-months' trial subscription to our great paper for young and old. All we ask is that if you like the paper show it to your friends or speak a good word for us by way of an advertisement. This offer is to introduce ourselves to 100,000 new subscribers. If the above supply of games etc. become exhausted before you write to us, we will return your money. But we advise you to write at once to secure the above. ADDRESS—  
**REALM, Station A, Boston, Mass.**



**25 CENTS  
For  
4 Cents**

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HOLTON STAMP COMPANY'S PRICE LIST

HOLTON STAMP COMPANY'S PRICE LIST

7

No.	Portuguese Congo	Cat. pr.	Our pr.	No.	Portuguese India	Cat. pr.	Our pr.
* 1 1894	5r yellow	08	02	20 1868-79	30k rose and green	49	20
* 2	10r violet	05	08	21 2k red and black	03	02	
* 51	25r brown	02	01	23 5k lilac and black	03	02	
	Portuguese India			25 10k brown and blue	03	02	
* 12 1872	40r blue	75	38	26 1k orange	03	02	
* 14	200r yellow	10 00	5 00	27 2k yellow green	40	20	
* 15	300r violet	7 50	3 75	28 4k blue and rose	02	01	
* 24	10r black	1 00	50	29 10k dark blue	10	05	
* 25	20r vermilion	30		30 1k orange	02	01	
* 32 1874-75	20r vermilion	15 00	7 50	31 2k orange	04	03	
* 34 1876	20r vermilion	2 50	1 25	32 2k green	03	02	
* 50 1877	40r blue	1 75	88	33 2k yellow green	03	02	
* 63 1880	10r green	40	20	34 2k blue and rose	02	01	
* 79 1881	6r on 20r vermilion	25	13	35 10k dark blue	05	05	
* 87	5r on 10r black	60	30	36 1k blue and rose	1 00	2 00	
* 88 1882	1/2r black	02	01	37 1k brown	1 00	50	
* 103	1/2r olive	03	02	38 1k orange	03	02	
* 104	6k green	03	02	39 1k blue and rose	1 00	50	
* 106	2k blue	03	02	40 1k green	03	02	
* 179 1889	4/4r olive	25	13	41 1k orange	03	02	
	Prince Edward Island			42 1870	1p lilac rose	1 00	50
* 4 1865	1p orange	1 50	75	43 1870-79	1p lilac rose	1 75	88
4	1p orange	50	25	44 1882	1/2p green	05	08
5	2p rose	50	25	45 1885-86	1p on 6p green	1 00	50
6	3p blue	50	25	46 1885-86	1p on 6p green	1 00	50
7	6p green	2 00	1 00	47 1890	1c blue and carmine	02	01
11 1872	1c brown orange	8 00	1 50	48 1892	2c green	02	01
13	3c rose	2 50	1 25				
15	6c black	2 50	1 25				
	Prussia						
* 1 1850-55	4pf green	2 50	1 25				
* 2	6pf vermilion	1 50	75				
5	3sg black on yellow	05	03				
* 6 1856	5k rose	25	125				
8	3sg yellow	12	06				
10	6pf orange	1 00	50				
11	1sg pink	02	01				
* 14 1861-63	3pf violet	25	13				
15	4pf green	12	06				
* 16	6pf orange	15	08				
17	1sg rose	08	04				
18	1sg rsc	02	01				
19	2sg ultramarine	08	04				
* 20	3sg bistre	08	04				
21 1866	10c rose	75	38				
* 24 1867	10k orange	1 20	60				
27	9k brown	80	15				
	Queensland						
25 1868-75	1p orange	40	20				
26	2p blue	20	10				
38 1869-75	1p orange	60	30				
67 1882	2p gray blue	10	05				
68	4p yellow	15	08				
79	1-h lilac	15	08				
69	6p green	08	03				
* 84 1887-89	1p orange	50	25				
84	1p orange	08	03				
* 89 1891-94	1/2p green	05	03				
90	1p orange	02	01				
91	1p orange	02	01				
93 1891-94	3p brown	10	05				
94	1p orange	05	03				
95	6p green	05	03				
* 102 1895	1p orange	08	04				
* 104	1p orange	04	02				
106	5p brown	10	05				
110 1896	1p red	02	01				
* 114 1898-99	1/2p green	20	10				
120	1sh lilac	40	20				
* 122 1900	1/2p blue green	03	02				
	Reunion						
* 9 1888	5c on 30c brown	25	13				
10	20c on 30c brown	50	25				
* 17 1891	1c black on blue	03	02				
18	2c brown on buff	05	03				
* 19	4c claret	10	05				
* 30 1891-93	2c on 20c red on grn	10	05				
* 35	2c on 20c red on grn	10	05				
* 37 1892	1c black on blue	02	01				
* 38	2c brown on buff	02	01				
* 39	4c claret	03	02				
* 40	5c green	05	03				
* 50 1900	5c yellow green	03	02				
	Rhodesia						
* 8 1891	2sh 6p lilac	8 00	1 50				
* 30 1896	4p blue and lilac	18	12				
* 58 1899	1/2p violet and rose	25	18				
* 59	1p rose	04	03				
* 60	2p brown	07	06				
* 63	1sh olive bistre	40	25				
	Romagna						
* 1 1859	1/2b black on buff	30	15				
* 2	1b black on gray	20	15				
* 3	2b black on lemon	30	15				
* 4	3b black on green	35	18				
* 6	5b black on violet	20	15				
	Roman States						
* 1 1852	1/2b black on gray	60	30				
* 2	1b violet brown	25	13				
* 3	1b black on green	10	05				
* 4	2b black on greenish	10	05				
* 5	3b black on yellow	18	09				
* 6	4b black on lemon	25	13				
* 8	5b black on rose	04	02				
* 9	6b black on green	15	08				
* 15 1862	2c black on green	25	13				
* 17	5b blue	50	25				
* 20	40c black on yellow	50	25				
* 21	80c black on pink	100	50				
* 25 1868	10c vermilion	05	03				
* 28	40c black on yellow	40	20				
* 13	50b blue	50	25				
	Roumania						
13 1862	6p carmine	10 00	5 00				
16	8p lemon	10 00	5 00				
30 1868	5p black on blue	10 00	5 00				
34 1868-70	5b violet	60	30				
36	18b rose	20	10				
40 1869	15b vermilion	30	15				
43 1871	5b rose	60	30				
48	25b brown	100	50				
52 1872	25b dark brown	75	38				
53	15b bronze green	04	02				
54	5b green	08	04				
55	5b bistre	03	02				
66 1879	1/2b black	02	01				
68	5b green	02	01				
75 1885-89	1/2b black	02	01				
76	8b violet	04	02				
78	15b red brown	02	01				
79	25b blue	04	02				

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### Ecuador

1892	10	official	35
1893	11	"	35
1894	10	"	35
1895	10	"	35
1896	9	"	35
1897	9	"	35
1898	11	"	35
1899	11	"	35
1896	7	unpaid	35
1897	7	"	35
1898	7	"	35
1899	6	"	35

### Salvador

1890	9	varieties	35
1891	10	"	35
1892	10	"	35
1893	10	"	35
1894	3	2, 5 and 10 pesos	35
1895	12	"	35
1896	12	"	35
1897	12	"	35
1898	12	"	35
1899	11	"	35
1896	12	1st issue	35
1897	12	2nd issue	35
1898	12	"	35
1899	11	"	35
1896	12	official 1st issue	35
1897	12	"	35
1898	12	"	35
1899	11	"	35
1896	12	2nd issue	35
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1896	12	official 1st issue	35
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1896	12	2nd issue	35
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1898	12	"	35
1899	11	"	35
1896	12	unpaid	35
1897	8	"	35
1898	8	"	35
1899	6	"	35

### Honduras

1878	7	varieties	35
1890	11	"	35
1891	11	"	35
1892	11	"	35
1893	11	"	35
1894	10	"	35
1895	3	2, 5 and 10 pesos	35
1896	12	"	35
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1894	3	2, 5 and 10 pesos	35
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